WARM TALK IN THE SENATE

The Chandler Resolution as to the Late Louisiana Election Comes Up.

And an Angry Colloquy Follows, in Which Messrs. Chandler, Coke and Palmer Exchange Unparliamentary Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The chair was occupied to-day by Mr. Manderson, by designation of the presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls. The House amendment to the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Edmunds said that he had examined it, and was very much afraid that it missed the point aimed at in the bill-that was, the capacity to use any of the money in aid of those who were sick, in distress, and in danger of starvation, as the newspapers reported, from day to day, so many to be. In the hope, therefore, that something better sould be done, he moved that the Senate non-concur in the House amendment, and ask

for a conference. So ordered. Mr. Call offered a resolution instructing the committee on epidemic diseases to consider and report before the adjournment of this session of Congress such additional legislation as may be necessary and useful to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries on the coasts or boundaries of the United States, and to prevent and suppress it in interstate commerce, and for the subsistence of such persons as may be detained by the public authorities. In connection with it he read a letter from Mayor Hewitt, of New York, inclosing one received by Mr. Hewitt from Mr. Van Hook, of Florida. Mr. Hewitt suggests to Mr. Call that the latter should introduce some resolution that would lead to action before Congress adjourns. The subject was one (the letter said) which interested every part of the United States, and particularly the city of New York. That city was subscribing liberally for the relief of Florida sufferers, but was powerless, except by local quarantine, to prevent the spread of contagion. The remedy ought to be applied in places where the fever existed and on a system so comprehensive as to assure the country that every practicable effort is made to stamp out the disease.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back, without any recom--mendation, the resolution offered by him for an inquiry as to the state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and it was placed on the calendar.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler for an inquiry as to the last Louisiana election-involving the choice of United State Senators-

was taken up. Mr. Gibson said that he was under the impression that the American people were tired of such unconstitutional and revolutionary modes to revise the relations between the people of the States and the federal government. This resolution arraigned-he would not say a "sovereign State," because that term was offensive in these modern times, but an indestructible State -because the States had been so characterized by the Supreme Court of the United States. What, he asked, was the occasion of the resolution so formidable in its scope, so comprehensive, and so fatal (if well-founded), to one of the commonwealths of the Union? There had not been a single petition presented from a citizen of that State informing the Senate that he had a grievance of any kind which the Senate might redress. There was not a complaint from any part of that State asking the Senate to protect them in their rights, political civil Criticising the course of Mr. Chandler in reading before the Senate private letters and newspaper extracts assailing the people of Louisiana, Mr. Gibson said be "would rather be a dog and bay the moon" than make himself the scavenger or medium by which base impulses and neighborhood feuds and difficulties of his countrymen in any State could be brought into such an august body. He presumed that the resolution was part of a political programme. If it could convey gratification to the heart of any Senator, or if any Senator felt that it would convey gratification to his constituents, or would aid the political party to which he belonged, he was welcome to it. For one, he Mr. Gibson] did not know of any recompense great enough to induce him to inaugurate an indictment against the decency, the Christianity, the civilization, the good character of his fellowcitizens of New Hampshire. He should feel impelled, as a Senator and a gentleman, to interpose his arm and voice against any party who

assailed the State of New Hampshire in such a

violent, revolutionary, thoughtless, reckless and

unscrupnlous maoner.

Mr. Chandler replied to Mr. Gibson. That Senator had said that the conservative people of the country were weary of inquiries into the affairs of Southern States. He [Mr. Chandler] did not so understand the temper of the American people. He believed that what they were weary of were the frauds, the murders of legal voters that were going on in the South in order to make that section solid and to enable it to govern the North and the country. As to the statement of Mr. Gibson that he would interpose to prevent such an investigation in New Hampshire, Mr. Chandler said that when evidence was presented to the Senate of wholesale frauds and widespread murders resorted to in the State of New Hampshire to prevent the Democrats of that State from voting at any election, the Senator from Louisiana might inever be required. The Senator, he said, dealt entirely in generalities and did not face the specific facts. The charge was that the outrages and murders of colored people in Louisiana and other Southern States were committed for political reasons. They were not sporadic in their nature. They were part of a widespread, deliberate system of political action on the part of the Democratic party, in order that the control of Congress and of the presidency might be wrongfully and criminally transferred from the party to which an honest and fair, and free election would give it to another party, which could only obtain it by such frauds and violence as were now patent to the whole Nation. Mr. Chandler quoted from priwate letters and from newspaper publications in proof of the frequent occurrence of outrages in Louisiana, including the disarming of colored people; and he called particular attention to the latter branch of the subject. Without a law to the contrary-and he doubted whether such a law could be enseted-every citizen, he said, black or white, North and South, had the right to have a gun and to keep it for defense of his home; and it could not be taken from him without a violation of a natural right, and, as he believed, of a constitutional right. He declared that the colored people of Lopisiana would retain their arms in spite of white leagues, or Ku-klux ruffians, and of all the gamblers, thugs, thieves and villians who had been organized in the interest of the Democratic party, and especially in the interest of the Sonator from Louisiana.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Butler asked Mr. Edmunds if he would hold that either House of Congress had the right to make an investigation, of its own motion, in the absence of some protest, or memorial, or com-Mr. Edmunds—I most decidedly do. It is the

business of Congress to interfere-whether silence or protest comes from the State affectedbecause it is not only the welfare of the people of that State, but it is the welfare of the people of every part of the Nation that is involved. The discussion then difted from outrages in the State of Louisiana to outrages in Texas; and this discussion prominent parts were taken by Senators Chandler, Blair, Spooner, Reagan and Coke. The most notable incident in the argument was the fact of Mr. Coke being called to order for unparliamentary language directed against Mr. Chandler. Mr. Coke's violation of the rules of order consisted in his denouncing the statement that the Republican party of Texas had failed to put a State ticket in the field because it was afraid of personal consequences, as "absolutely and unqualifiedly false; without a particle of foundation; made for political effect; with a dishonest and unfair purpose;" and he added: "It is a statement not beliaved by the Senator himself who makes it."

On being called to order by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Coke promptly said: "Mr. President, if I have said anything derogatory to the dignity of the Senate, I take it back and apologize for it." Mr. Chandler-I do not know how far she Senator is at liberty to say that a statement made by another Senator is unqualifiedly false. or that it is made for dishonest and unworthy purposes. If that be the purpose of the Senate, and be according to parliamentary rule. I do not object to it. I am just as ready to engage in that kind of debate, probably, as any Senator on the other side. But it seems to me that the Senator cannot afford to indulge in that kind of

The Presiding Officer [Mr. Manderson]-The Chair holds that the language used by the Senator from Texas is unparliamentary; but the Chair understood the Senator to say that he

Withdrew his remarks and tendered an apology.

Mr. Ceke—That is what I did say.

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T. 30.12 56 32 64 Clear.

Texas will proceed in order.

Mr. Coke—The Senator from New Hampshire | Denver, Col. 30.10 62 38 66 Clear.

Denver, Col. 30.10 62 38 66 Clear.

Pueblo, Col. 30.08 64 44 68 Clear.

Santa Fe. N. M. ... 30.04 64 48 68 Clear.

Salt Lake City ... 29.90 78 52 82 Clear.

Ft. Washakie, Wy 30.04 62 34 68 Clear.

Clear.

Clear.

Clear.

Clear.

Clear.

Clear.

Salt Lake City ... 29.90 78 52 82 Clear.

Ft. Washakie, Wy 30.04 62 34 68 Clear.

Clear. Mr. Coke was promptly called to order and T-Trace of precipitation.

was required to take his seat, while the presiding officer ruled that his language was not war-"Then," said Mr. Coke. "I withdraw the lan-

guage and apologize to the Senate for having

Mr. Coke then proceeded to argue, and to support his argument by newspaper publications, that the failure of the Republican party of Texas to nominate a State ticket was not the result of the apprehension of personal consequences, but of the sure conviction that such a ticket could not succeed. In conclusion, he excused himself for "threshing old straw," and said that the matter seemed to be kept on tap, to be used on every occasion. "The allegations," he continued, "made against the people of Texas are infamous slanders-infamous slanders and falsehoods, and such as should never have been heard in the American Senate."

Mr. Spooner replied to Mr. Coke. That Sen-ator had informed him, he said, that a suppression of the truth was as bad as a falsehood. He was not to be tannted by the Senator from Texas with half telling the truth. The day when "the manner of the nigger-driver" frightened men in the United States Senate had gone by, and gone by forever. [Applause in galleries, which was rebuked by the Chair.] The Senator from Texas had recently said: "Let us alone. All that we Want is to be let alone." All that we want, said Mr. Spooner, with much venemence of manner, is that which we are entitled to have; and that is that every man in the United States who is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, to exercise the right of American citizen-

ship-whether he lives in Texas, fin Louisians or in Wisconsin-shall do so undisturbed and undismayed. Bloody shirt? We are not talking about the war. This is current matter; this is something which is happening now. You [referring to Southern Senators] filled the land with graves. That is all forgiven. The country is represented in almost every public office abroad by men who served against our flag during the war. We make no complaint of it. We do not like it, and we will try to prevent a recurrence of it. The only men I know of who have not accepted the results of the war are our friends of the South. It is not the people of the North. One of the results of the war was that the negro, of proper age, should have the right to vote. The South has deprived him of that right. The vote of the Southern Republicans has disappeared. The negro has ceased to east his vote. Has he become a Democrat? Nobody can pretend it. Has he grown weary of Who so wild as to claim that? Thirteen volumes of testimony taken Congress contain an explanation of it. And Senatore say that there is peace in those Southern States. "They make a solitude, and call it peace." How long is this to last The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. George] told the Senate the other day, in substance, that the white race, the superior race, would not yield to the dominion of the black race. That is what we are told to-day by the Senator from Texas

undertake to say that they will not stand it al-The discussion took another turn toward personalities when Mr. Coke intimated that he had letters in his possession, which he would not use, connecting the Senator from Wisconsin with evictions in the State of Iowa that would parallel in atrocity the worst ejectments that had ever taken place in Ireland. The explanation of the matter given by Mr. Spooner was that he had argued, in the Supreme Court of the United States, a case of overlapping lands between two railroad companies, and had never had anything to do with the matter afterwards. He knew nothing of the evictions alluded to, but he would say-and would endeavor to keep within parliamentary bounds in saying it-that "the man, outside of this chamber, who states that I, as counsel or owner, directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, was ever instrumental in turning any man, woman or child from his land or from his cabin, whether a quarter section or a quarter acre, is a liar. I say that of any man who makes that charge outside of

[Mr. Coke], and by the Senator from Louisians

Mr. Gibson . What does that mean! It means

that the right of the negro to vote is to be nul-

lified wherever his vote would override that of

the whites in a vicioage. I do not know how

long the people of the North will stand it; but I

this Senate chamber." Coming back to the same question again Mr. Spooner said: "While I regard the Senator's [Mr. Coke's] attempt to bring me personally into disrepute as of a character which, outside of the Senate, I would denominate differently from what I do here, I want to say to him that he is part, as I have been informed-(after a pause)

-I will not say it." Mr. Coke [defiantly] - Say it. Mr. Spooner-I have discussed this case on its merits. I will not go into personalities in this Senate chamber. At this point Mr. Butler interposed with a

motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- Immediately after

the reading of the journal, the House, on motion of Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, adopted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

In the consideration morning hour, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, called up the bill providing for a general superintendent of the railway mail service at a salary of \$4,000; an assistant superintendent at a salary of \$3,000; a chief elerk to be employed in Washington at a salary of \$2,000, and as many clerks as may be necessary at a salary of \$1,500 each. The morning hour expired without action and the House adjourned.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. For Indiana-Fair; slightly cooler; north-

For Ohio-Fair; clearing in extreme northeast portion; slightly cooler; northwesterly

For Lower Michigan-Fair; slight changes in temperature; northwesterly winds. For Illinois-Fair; slight changes in temperature; northerly winds, becoming variable. For Wisconsin-Fair; slightly cooler in southern portion; stationary temperature in northern portions; northwesterly winds, becoming vari-

> Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. Wind. | Weather Pres 7 A. M... 29.94 49 63 West. Clear. 2 P. M... 30.01 59 38 N'wst Fair. 7 P. M... 30.09 54 50 West. Clear. Maximum thermometer, 60; minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Sept. 27,

Normal..... 63 Mean..... 52 T-Traces of rain. General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27. Bar- Thermometer. Pre- Weathr

8	Station.	ter.				cini-	Weathr
			Exp	Min.			.,
ı	New York city	29.84	64	56	74		Fair.
ı	Buffalo, N. Y	29.90	50	48			Fair.
ı	Philadelphia, Pa.	29.86	66	54	72		Fair.
ŀ	Pittsburg, Pa	29.96	54	54	64		Cloud
l		29.90			64	. 61	Dain
۱	Washington, D.C.	29 98	62	48	74	10.	Fair.
ı	Charleston, S. C	30.02	72	64			Clear.
۱	Atlanta, Ga	30.02	70				Clear.
ı	Jacksonville, Fla.	P. LEWIS CO., CO., Co., Co., Co., Co., Co., Co., Co., Co	74				Clear.
ě	Pensacola, Fla	30.04	72				Clear.
ı	Montgomery, Ala	30.06	74				Clear.
ĸ	Vicksburg, Miss.	30.10	70	60			Clear.
ı	New Orleans, La.	30.06	78	64	84		Clear.
ı	Little Rock, Ark.	30.16	66	58	72		Clear.
ı	Galveston, Tex	30.08	78	70	84		Clear.
ı	San Antonio, Tex	30.08	78	60			Clear.
ı	Memphis, Tenn	30.16	60	58			Clear.
ł	Nashville, Tenn, .	30.10	58	54			Clear.
ı	Louisville, Ky.	30.10	56	7.24.50			Clear.
ı	Indianapolia Ind	30.08	54	46			Clear.
ŀ	Indianapolis, Ind.	30.04	58				Cloudy
ı	Cincinnati, O	29.98	54	48			Rain.
ı	Cleveland, O	30.04			56	1.10	Fair.
ı	Toledo, O	30.10	50				
ı	Marquette, Mich.		38				Fair.
ı	S. Ste. Marie, Mich	29.98	42	40			Cloudy
ı	Chicago, Ill	30.08	50		58		Clear.
ı	Cairo, Ill	30.16	56	54			Fair.
ı	Springfield, Ill	30.18	50	44			Clear.
ı	Milwankee, Wis.	30.04	52	46			Cloudy
ı	Duluth, Minn	30.18	44				Fair.
l	St. Paul, Minn	30.14	48	42			Fair.
ı	Morehead, Minn	30.28	46	40	52		Cloudy
ı	St. Vincent, Minn	30.26	44		52		Clear.
ı	Davenport, Ia	30.14	50	42			Clear.
4	Dubuque, Ia	30.16	46	42	56		Clear.
ı	Des Moines, Ia	30.22	50	42			Clear.
ı	St. Louis, Mo	30.18	56	50			Clear.
1	Kansas City, Mo.	30.28	54	48	66		Clear.
ı	Ft. Sill, Ind. T	30.28	64	54	70		Clear.
ı	Dodge City, Kan.	30.28	60	46	é.		Cacua.
ı	Omaha, Neb	30.28	52	41	50	10.37	Fair.
ı	North Platte, Neb	But I control to the last	54	42	30	*****	Clear.
ı	Valentine Neb	30.26	52	34			
ı		30.26					Clear.
ı			48	36			Clear.
ŀ		30.28	48	34			Clear.
ı		30.30	48	30		****	Fair.
ı	Ft. Buford, D. T	30.24	52	24			Cloudy
J	P. Arthur's L'd'g.	29.94	42	32	4.8		Clear.
ı	Qu'Apelle, N.W.T	30.28	46	26			Cloudy
ı	Ft.As'nab'ne.M.T	30.14	60	40	68		Clear.
ı		30.00	68	42			Clear.
ı	Boise City, I. T.	29.92	76				Clear.
ı	Chevenne, W. T.,	30.12	56	32	64		Clear.
ш	D. W.V WT	120 10	400	24	624	1	1633

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Horace R. Ellis Would Rather Have His Child Than a Divorce Decree. Horace R. Ellis is now sure of getting a divorce from his wife, Mamie, who left the city with their only child, but he thinks he would rather have the child back then a divorce decree. Judge Walker, as an administrator of the law, is also anxious to have the child returned to its father, and says he will find it if it takes him twenty years to do so. In accordance with instructions from his court, officers are making a search for the missing woman and the child, and there is a belief that they will be found in Onio, where Mrs. Ellis has relatives. Those who have the case in charge believe that Mrs. Stevens and her husband know where the woman and the child are, and that they also know the man who is supposed to have gone with Mrs. Ellis. They have been asked to tell all they know about the matter, and if they refuse they may be cited to court for contempt. Mr. Ellis yesterday filed a cross-complaint to his wife's complaint, setting forth her conduct for several months past, and relating the circumstances under which she kidnaped the child.

Dittimores Again in Court. Mrs. Mary A. Dittimore has appeared in the Superior Court as an applicant, a third time, for a divorce from her busband, John W. Dittimore. The case has been paraded in court until it has become notorious. Two or three years ago she first made an application for a decree, but when the case came to trial it was given to Dittimore on a cross-complaint. The parties lived apart for a few months and then remarried. A year ago Mrs. Dittimore again made application for a divorce, but after a long and somewhat sensational trial before Judge Taylor the decree was refused. Mr. Dittimore has a large amount of money and property, and the evidence brought out in the trial showed that the money in the family was the disturbing element. In the present suit Mrs. Dittimore alleges cruel treatment on the part of her husband. She says he is an unfit man to have the custody of their only child, and asks the court to give it into her seeping. An important para-graph in the complaint is the one in which there is a demand made for \$10,000 alimony. In asking for the amount Mrs. Dittimore alleges that her husband is worth not less than \$50,000. The demand for money does not stop at \$10,000, but there is a request made that Mr. Dittimore shall pay into court \$500 to be used by the plaintiff as attorney's fees.

They Ask for Damages.

Two of the women injured in the recent wreck on the Fairland, Frankliu & Martinsville railroad, a branch of the C., I., St. L. & C., have made a demand in court for a total of \$15,000, on account of the injuries they received. The women who bring the suits are Molly Robinius and Pauline Morgan, both residents of Indianapolis. Mrs. Robinius received several braises from which she fears she will never fully recover. She asks for \$5,000. Mrs. Morgan's injuries were more serious. She was sick at the time the accident occurred, and wants \$10,000

Did Not Get Ready in Time.

James H. Kerr has brought suit against Julius Rothschild for \$500 damages on account of alleged violation of contract. According to Mr. Kerr's complaint be had arranged to open a store on Washington street, and bargained with the defendant for furniture, which was to be placed in position before the opening of the State fair. The furniture, it is alleged, did not come until the fair was closed, and Mr. Kerr thinks the violation of contract caused him to lose at least \$500, as he would have reaped a barvest during the progress of the fair.

Before the Mayor.

David Harrison and Lyman Merrick, charged with stealing clothing from John Pfaff and James H. Dean, at No. 111 East Washington street, were before the Mayor yesterday morning, and committed to jail for grand jury action. Merrick says Harrison did the stealing, while the latter places the responsibility on Merrick. The preliminary bearings of Samuel Waters and Mrs. Anna Myers, charged with larceny, were postponed.

Released on Bail.

Thomas M. Gruelle and others, arrested on the charge of criminal libel, have given bond in the sum of \$200 each. Sheriff King and John Osterman, both candidates on the Democratic ticket, became their bondsmen. The case has t been set for trial before Justice Alford next Monday.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT. 13422. Hester A. Wood vs. August Lordier, et al. Allen S. C. Reversed. Howe, J .- When two mortgages are executed on the same day at different hours, the first one executed is entitled to priorty.

13334. Erastus W. Noland et al., vs State ex rel. James W. Wasson, Auditor. Montgomery C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell J .- In order, in a suit to foreclose a mortgage, to make an answer good which attempts to show that the mortgage was within the prohibition of the act of 1879, the answer must show that the property was acquired by the wife by descent, gift or devise. 13256. Chas. Weir vs. Theodore Hudnut. Posey C. C. Reversed. Elliott, J.-When a plaintiff sold the defendant 5.000 bushels of corn under a certain contract, and in part payment therefore the defendant further agreed to give plaintiff the use of a sufficient number of sacks to hold the corn, which use was worth \$25, there is a sufficient part payment to take the case out of the statute of frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. Edward Miller & Co. vs. Fount P. Smith et al; account. Cause dismissed by plaintiff Julius Benckenstein et al vs. Andrew P Wenger; account. Finding and judgment for plaintiff M. O'Connor et al vs. Albert W. Senour; ac-

count. Finding and judgment for plaintiff for Room 2-Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Issac B. Johnson vs. William Conover: repelvin. Trial by court, judgment for plaintiff. Hattie Johnson vs. Luther A. Johnson: di-

vorce. Granted plaintiff on grounds of failure Albert Greewalat et al. vs. Knowel D. Shaw; note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$60.27. George W. Harris vs. John W. Hart; damages.

On trial by jury.

New Suits Filed.

Hanna Wirtz vs. Jacob Wirtz; petition for divorce. Allegation, habitual drunkenness. Jennie Fox vs. Marcus Fox; complaint for divorce. Allegation, cruel treatment. James H. Kerr vs. Julius Rothschild; complaint for breach of contract. Demand, \$500. Irvington Natural-gas Company vs. Samuel M. Bruce; complaint on note. Demand, \$100. Wally Robinius vs. Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad Company; complaint for

damages. Demand, \$5,000 Pauline Morgan vs. Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad Company; complaint for damages. Demand, \$10,000. John B. Interrieder vs. George Richenbach: complaint on account. Demand, \$175. The McCormack Harvesting Machine Company vs. Henry Moore; complaint on account. Demand, \$100.

The Ladies' Luncheon.

The ladies' executive committee met yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. Hail and appointed the following committees to take charge of the several details of the luncheon that is to be given for the benefit of the association: Dishes-Mrs. C. S. Denny, chairman, 443 North Meridian street, Mrs. S. T. Bowen, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. W. G. Taylor. Help and Stoves-Mrs. Henry Coe, chairman, 277 North Delaware street, Mrs. J. H. Woodburn, Mrs.

Caleb Phillips, Mrs. Charles Sayles. Chairs-F. H. Rossiter. Decorations-Entire executive committee to meet

Monday morning, Oct. 1, at lunch rooms, 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania street. Printing-Mrs. O. H. Miller, chairman, 224 East New York street, Mrs. J. C. New, Mrs. John Holliday. To meet at association rooms at 2 o'clock to-Supervisory-Mrs. Frederick Baggs, chairman, 100

North Alabama street, Mrs. Dr. Josfery, Mrs. D. W. Coffin, Mrs. J. C. Adams. Secretary and Treasurer-Mrs. G. G. Mitchell. The ladies of the Methodist churches of the city are requested to meet this morning at 10 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Roberts Park M. E. Church.

The slack or waste iron, which, before the use of natural gas here, was thrown into the river or otherwise disposed of is new in demand at 2 cents a pound. It is placed in grates, stoves and furnaces to save them from the intense heat of gas. There are persons engaged in digging this waste iron out of the river and gathering it wherever it can be found.

Crushed by an Engine.

Major Vinegar, a colored man employed in the Indianapolis car-works, at West Indianapolis, was killed last evening while attempting to I for the Southwestern (now the Indiana) Farmer,

climb on an engine on the I. & V. railroad near the Belt crossing. He missed his footing and was crushed under the wheels. His remains were taken in charge by Flanner & Buchanan, and will be sent to his former home at Frankfort, Ky. Mr. Vinegar boarded with relatives on North Mississippi street.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan people state that they have not abandoned their Rushville extension, and work will be commenced in the early spring, at furthest.

Stock of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road sold yesterday at 91, and friends of the road are confident it will reach par before the year closes. The Wells-Fargo Express Company are establishing offices at numerous points in the Middle States, and show a disposition to make a strong

fight for business against the other old com-The Vandalia company now contemplates enlarging its system of tracks west of the river, so as to do not only through business in the outer yards, but handle a large portion of the

local cars there. The projectors of the Elnora & Richmond read expect to commence construction work next week. It is understood that the Mackey syndicate will furnish the money. The road is to be built first-class in every respect.

The relations between the Pennsylvania Company and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road are much more harmonious of late, and, with a better maintenance of rates, its passenger business is showing good results.

General Passenger Agent Edwards, of the Quenn & Crescent route, expects to start passenger trains for New Orleans to-day. Fortunately for that road, not one of the towns or cities on the route is affected by yellow fever. A. D. McLeod, general freight agent of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, states that freight traffic on this road is 50 per cent. beavier than for the corresponding period last year, and

the increase of passenger earnings is highly satisfactory. Indications are that the shipments of blockcoal from Clay county, Indiana, will for September exceed those of September, 1887, by 500 cars, and shipments from mines on the Indianapolis & Vincennes road are much heavier than

Superintendent Hill, of the Vandalia, has given orders that No. 20 shall not make up any lost time. The train, as now scheduled, runs forty-six miles per hour, stops to be deducted, which is three miles per hour faster than the

Pennsylvania line hauls the same train. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton people have made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Company to use a mile of its track through the city of Piqua, O. The C., H. & D. will now run passenger trains through Pique as a main line, and freight trains over the old main track. The business of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has increased 33 per cent. since the C., H.

& D. commenced sending its Chicago business via Indianapolis, and the passenger men claim that this business is carried at full tariff rates. It is said that new parties are to take hold of the Indiana & Illinois Southern, and push it through to Columbus, Ind. So often have such statesments been made that this talk can be taken with some caution. From Switz City to Columbus, Ind., it would be a very expensive

road to build. C. C. Waite, vice-president and general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, says that the newspapers know more about his resignation than he does; still, he will not depy that he has such step in contemplation. His health, however, at present, is better than it has been for many years.

Passenger earnings of the Cincinnati, Indi-anapolis & Chicago road for September will be the largest of any September in the history of the road. In September, 1887, the earnings reached \$87,000, and it was considered a remarkable showing, but this year General Passenge Agent Egan thinks they will reach \$100,-

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago people, should the City Council give them the right to parallel the tracks of the Cincinnati, Indianapolie, St. Louis & Chicago road within the city limits, will probably locate their freight depot on the grounds now occupied by Coburn & Jones's lumber-yard-that is, if the ground can be bought at reasonable figures.

An employe on the Indiana Midland road states that five months' wages are due to a large per cent. of the employes on the road, and they are becoming quite nneasy over the matter, notwithstanding the fact that Harry Crawford says the road is in shape to pay all its debts. Probably the earnings of the next three months will enable the management to bring up these ar-

C. C. Waite states that he is one of the com mittee appointed by the Central Traffic Association to see where the expenses of the association could be cut down, but the report that Chairman Blanchard had demanded that his salary be advanced to \$24,000 a year is without the least foundation. Could Mr. Blanchard be induced to remain as chairman, the question of salary

could be easily settled. The passenger-rate war between the Pennsylvanis and the Bee-line is attracting a good deal of attention in railroad circles, and is greatly deplored by railroad men, who fear that when two powerful lines like these engage in a war on rates it will be much more difficult hereafter to handle the less important lines, as the general passenger agents of those lines will say that they are simply copying after roads which have advantages which they, the less important lines, do not possess.

Indications are that President Ingalls is to make as much of a success in handling the Chesapeake & Ohio property as he has done in handling the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road. When he took hold of the C. & O. road the stock was quoted at 6, and it is now up to 18, and the bonds of the road are sought for by capitalists. He is placing the property in excellent physical condition and purchasing new equipments to meet the expected increase in business.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING An Early Appreciation of the Democratic

Movement Toward Free Trade. Agriculture is the basis of prosperity, but it is nothing more; and, if history is to be credited, no purely agricultural country ever became wealthy. The reasons for this are that many of the products of the farm are vastly increased in value by passing through the hands of the manufacturer, and other farm products command good prices only when a large percentage of the people are engaged in other pursuits than farming. The true secret of national or sectional prosperity lies, therefore, in maintaining a true equilibrium between the farming and manufacturing classes and interests. It is important that this fact should be kept before the farmers, because for want of knowledge on this subject prejudices have existed and antagonisms arisen, which were burtful to the country, retarding its material

Many farmers regard a protective tariff as a tax on them in the interest of manufacturers. This is an imperfect and hence an incorrect view of the matter. It is true that the first effect of a tariff on foreign goods is to raise the price. That is one of the purposes of a protective tariff. But if the price is raised to a point that will enable our own people to produce the same class of goods at a fair profit, home competition would keep the price from reaching an extravagant figure, if foreign competition did not, and the increased demand for farm products to supply our home manufacturers with raw materials and food would put the farmer on a level with the manufacturer in the way of benefits arising from the protective tariff. John Bull asks us to open our ports to his products free of tariff duties. "If you would do that the American farmer

could buy English goods at cost and carriage." "How long would you sell us your goods at a fair price, Cousin John?" "We would do so until we had broken down every manufacturing establishment in your

country, and then we would demand the most extravagant prices, and you would be obliged to That is the answer he would give if he spoke

the truth. In a recent speech in the British Parliament, Lord Goodrich said: "Other nations know, as well as the noble Lord opposite, that what we mean by free trade is nothing more nor less than that, by means of the great advantages we enjoy, to get the monopoly of all these markets for our manufacturers, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations. The policy that France acted upon was that of encouraging its native manufacturers. It was a wise policy; because if it were to freely admit our manufacturers, it would speedily be reduced to an agricultural nation, and therefore a poor nation." These are plain words and true, which the American farmer should ponder. There is

something very pleasant and euphonious about the compound word "free-trade." It smacks of reform and fair dealing. To those who look at it only casually, it has a most charming aspect, but its charms are the charms of the harlot, and its song the song of the syren. This article is from the pen of Dr. T. A. Bland, of Washington, D. C., and was written

of Indianapolis, of which he was the founder. It appeared in that paper as an editorial on Oct. 1, 1867, which indicates that even at that earls day the present Democratic movement toward free trade was anticipated.

A Tariff Not's Tex.

New York Mail and Express. Here are some illustrations of the fact that protected goods grow cheaper. Before there was a protective tariff on salt it sold for 40 cents a bushel; it is now selling for 8 cents a bushel. In 1867 the price on a ton of steel rails was \$166; now steel rails can be bought for from \$28 to \$30 a ton. In 1875 plate glass sold for 98 cents a foot, and now it sells for 33 cents. When the country had a low tariff pig-iron sold for about \$31 a ton; now the price is \$18. Pottery has gone down one-half. We use a good deal of soda ash in this country for making glass and for bleaching. In 1884, when we imported it, the price was \$48 a ton. A duty of \$5 a ton was imposed upon it, and the price has fallen to \$28 a ton. The duty on a square yard of calico is 44 cents, more than the wholesale price of the cloth. Here is a statement about a pair of fivepound blankets which will be interesting to most of our readers: Cost in England......\$4.45

Duty..... 4.25 Customs fees...... 65 American blankets of the same weight, if the

free-trade theory is correct, should cost the consumer \$9.35, but the trouble is that they do not; for a pair of American blankets weighing five pounds can be bought for \$5,20. It is not even true that the consumer pays the duty on foreign goods that he purchases. A large part of that is paid by the foreign producer in order that his goods may compete with the American product. What the foreigner wants is the rich and generous market of this country, and that is precisely what our protective tariff has given to the American manufacturer and workingman.

Real Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Sept. 27, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætna

Wm. Homeier to Wm. Lubkemann, lots 45, 46 and 47 in the town of New Bethel. \$350.00 Joshua Zimmerman to Alexander C. Smith, lots 21 and 22 in block 40, in J. C. Burton's North Indianapolis addition Lorinda Daniels to Adolph J. Schmidt. sr., lot 12 in H. R. Alleu's subdivision of lots 29 and 30 in Henderson's addi-

tion.... Frances C. Greenleaf, lots 28, 29 and 30 in Cooper's subdivision of Fletcher's the south half of the east half, of the east half, of the north half, of the southeast quarter, of the northeast quarter of of section 17, township 15 north, of

range 4 east, containing 2 acres..... Theodore Pfaffin to Wm. R. Evans, lot 12 in Danforth and Knox's subdivision of part of outlot 173..... James E. Outland et al. to Horace M. Hadley, part of lots 14 and 15 in Seaton's subdivision of block 25 in Johnson's heirs' addition.... James E. Outland et al. to Wm. H. Sei-

ders, part of lot 14 in Seaton's subdivision of block 25 in Johnson's heirs' addition..... 525.00 Conveyances, 8; consideration...... \$8,175.00

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WANTED-MALE HELP. ABORERS WANTED-DITCHERS WANTED I to work on the Richmond Natural-gas pipe line. Wages \$1.50 per day. Apply on the work, at Chesterfield, Ind., until Oct. 1; after that date at Middle-town, Ind. POGUE, DOXEY & HENLEY.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-SECOND-HAND WOOTEN, MOORE or other small office desk or table. T. A. GOOD-WIN, 3712 Virginia avenue.

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erance to our early patrons.

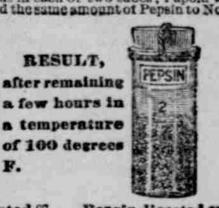
The inducement that is being held out by others that they will next year or some other time supply you at half price is MISLEADING and a SUBTERFUGE. Buy only of the company that SELLS CHEAP

NOW, and agrees in the contract to continue so to do. This gives you a certain advantage.

68 East Market Street

An Interesting Test Of Digestive Power.

Professor P. Finkler recently reports, in the Phila-pelphia Therapeutic Gazetie, laboratory tests show-ing the comparative digestive power of Papoid and Pepsin as follows: A certain amount of raw mest and water was put in each of two tubes; Papoid was added to No. I and the same amount of Pepsin to No.2.

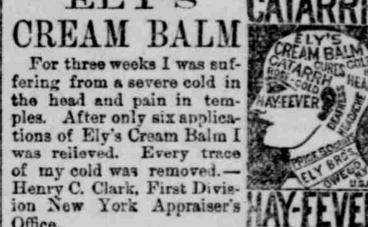


Papoid digested 87 per cent, of the meat. Pepsin digested only 18 per cent, of the mest. Papoid is made from the fruit of the South American Papah tree, Pepsin from the stomach of hogs.

Are a convenient form of the new digestive drug, Papoid, and are now recommended by the highest medical authorities for all forms of dyspepsia as well as for sore throat and headache. Sold by druggists. Price, per bottle, trial size, 50 cents; full size, three times the number, \$1.25. Malied on receipt of price by Johnson & Johnson, 92 William Street, New York.

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